The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 911—Fourth Year. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1865. Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 18 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 12 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 18 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ... 12 "
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Dec. 1, 1864.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro; any other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a m till 4 p.m.

P.P. Maua & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. Barned and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 63 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000*l. Sterling*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements: for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) over continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, showing £ 00,000 in new life assurances for 1863, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 90 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1863 shews that all the property of the Co. amounting to £846,070 is real and substantial property:" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, on Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shews an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers,
65 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Note—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. X. J.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llavallol.
" Eduardo Lumb.
" Ambrosio P. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company

Ports of the Uruguay.

'E R A.'

This Steamer will leave this for the above Ports on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22d, 27th of every month, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

FARES.

	CABIN. Pats.	STEERAGE. Pats.
Higueritas	6	3
Fray Bentos.	8	4
Gualeguaychu	9	4½
Roman	10	5
Concepcion	10	5
Paysandu	12	6
Concordia	16	8
Salto	16	8

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Five o'Clock in the afternoon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:
DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 12. s20x

Should this meet the eye of HAROLD ARCHIBALD SMITH, of Birkenhead, England, he is entreated by his sisters to write home and let them know what he is doing. Letters are now waiting for him at the Post-office, Buenos Ayres.

106..1m j12

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th. 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 220,142 dols.
In paper currency ... 370,000 "

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; and No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
" Antonio Marco del Pont.
" Jacobo Paravicini.
" Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
" J. A. Fernandez.
" L. B. Wilcke.
" Mariano Billinghurst.
" Ladislao F. Martinez.

Gerente—D. JUAN CARADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres,
Bankers—The Casa de Moneda; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.
4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right.
1st. To compound interest on such capital.
2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die
3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.
4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (altos).

Dr. P. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864. x

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 *Calle de San Martin*,
On the following places:—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz'
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3x.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

3 Dx G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTEÑO,

Established in 1855,

205—*MAYPU*—205,
Mrs. ANITA S. SMITH.
6 m o27.

GERMAN BURMEISTER.

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
70—CALLE BOLIVAR—70
BUENOS AIRES.
78 xj14

Just Received,

Ex 'Annie Brogington' and 'Galileo,' a fresh supply of
Guinness' Celebrated Dublin Extra Stout,
and
Roe's Irish Malt Whiskey.
Wholesale and retail at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents.
47 j10,x

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,

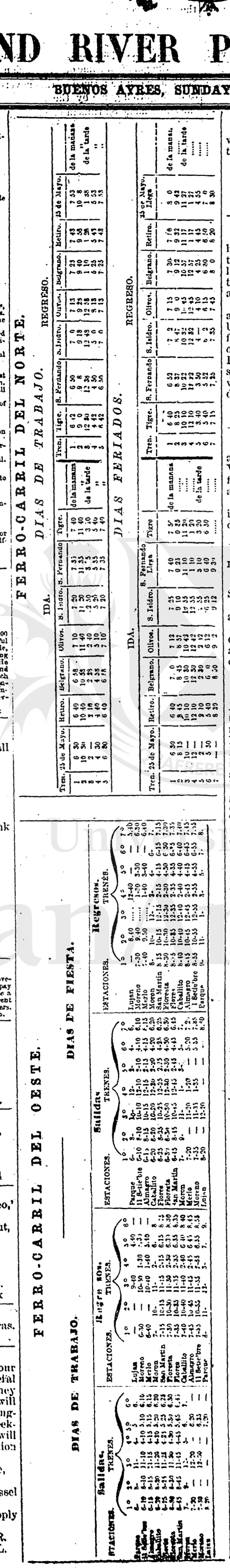
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras.
W&D, Aug 25, 1 y

Notice to Subscribers.

We beg leave to announce to our subscribers and to the public in general that we have established an Ageney in this city, where subscriptions will be received for any American or English Publications, Monthlies or Weeklies, for the year 1865, and that we will have ready in a few days, for circulation
Godey's Lady's Book,
Harpers New Monthly Magazine,
New York Ledger,
Per monthly steamer or sailing vessel as heretofore.

For terms and other particulars apply at No. 196 Reconquista.

W. D. JUNOR.
CHAS. BRILL.
134..1m, j21



Notice.

We hereby beg to give notice that we have opened a general business for the sale of dry goods under the firm of
WOLF, WISNER & CO.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 25, 1865.
Sigismund Wolff.
Charles Wissner.
Calle Peru, 30. 201..6p, f 1

WOOL BROKER.

The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage.

He also wishes to make known that as it is his firm intention to continue in business, he has completely retired from the camp and has opened an office in calle Paso No. 5, between calle Rivadavia and calle de la Piedad two squares from the Once de Setiembre, to which letters and orders may be addressed.

WILLIAM MICHAEL MOONEY.
167..1m j27.

NOTICE.

The Beef-packing business will hereafter be carried on in Rosario by Geo. W. Morris. The name and style of the firm in future being Morris, Brown and Co.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Morris and Boyd is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

200..j31, 6p

"LA FAVORECIDA."

Line of Diligences between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo, and Tapalquen.

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Lobos and Saladillo every Thursday.

Leaves Saladillo every Saturday, arriving in Buenos Ayres every Sunday.

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Tapalquen, calling at Lobos the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd. Arriving at Buenos Ayres on the 10th, 20th, and 30th.

Owner and conductor,
P. ESPERATTI.

Note—The coaches start from the Merlo Railway Station, passing on the journey the following establishments for Lobos by V. Villamayor, B. Freyo, M. Senas, G. L. Maldonado, M. Muere Cepeda, and Lobos. From Lobos to Saladillo, by Acevedo, Constitucion, La Paz, Frias Puesto del Rosario, Bozan, La Fortma, Rodriguez, and the new Pueblo of Saladillo from Lobos for Tapalquen, by Tallala, Ramon Porto (house of business), camps of Da. Francisca, B. de Cascallares, Bernardo Ruis El Chileno, La Argentina Nueva del Sr. Bedoya; San Pedro, Tres Bonetes, Sta. Jues (house of business) of Srs. Amadeo, José M. Pinel, 'Catriel' de D. Lameano Ramiez, Las Tres Flores, de D. Isidro Gurado, Manuel Friaz, Antonio Ponce (house of business) and San Gervasio de D. Enrique Casares.

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
305 CALLE RIVADAVIA.
1 6p d. & 4p w 12

ENGLISH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 21 CALLE TACUARI & TRES ESQUINAS, BARRACAS.

The directress of this establishment has the honor to advise the parents and friends of her pupils that, continuing the same method of education which she has heretofore pursued with such success, she confides in a further enjoyment of the trust reposed in her by the public of Buenos Ayres, in the mental and moral training of the young ladies whom she has the honor to educate.

For the greater improvement and convenience of the Academy, there is now a country-house or branch-establishment at the Tres Esquinas, Calle Larga, Barracas, on the same premises as formerly occupied by Mr. Pongerard's Grammer-school: here there is every comfort for boarders, spacious apartment, a fine garden, baths, &c.

M. McLEAN.

Note—Although the boarders will be removed from calle Tacuari to Barracas, the day-school in the former place will remain as before, the same staff of teachers giving classes in both schools. The protection of the private families in Barracas is respectfully solicited, as the academy of Tres Esquinas will be ready to open on the 1st of February. 154..3p j26 & 3p f5

Rams.

For sale at the estancia Torres, Merlo, rams suitable for good mestiza flocks. 205..3p, d & w, f2.

For New York.

The A 1 English-built ship Charles J. Parker; Young master, is engaged to be despatched in February, and has still room for freight.

For further particulars please apply to the consignees,
Messrs. BARTH & VOLCK,
or TAY & UPTON,
Ship Brokers, 39 Reconquista.
182..15p j31

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barbora,
Leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday.

FOR SALTO,
Calling at Martin Garcia, Higueritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia,
The Steamer SALTO,
Capt. Simon Fidanza,
Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES
The Steamer MERCEDES,
Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FARES:

Montevideo	8 pats.
Martin Garcia	4 "
Higueritas	6 "
Fray Bentos	8 "
Gualeguaychu	9 "
Soriano and Mercedes	11 "
Concepcion	10 "
Paysandu	12 "
Concordia and Salto	18 "

Deck passage, half-price.

FREIGHTS:

Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats.
Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.: 9 pats.; gold, ¼ per cent.; silver, ½ per cent.
Parcels, &c., taken at regular price.
Note—Any passenger found on board, without his ticket from the Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.
The discharge of cargo will be effected by launches selected by the agents of the steamer at the different ports, at current prices, at the risk of the shippers.
The passengers for Soriano and Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO.
Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the
Argentine Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco,
Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.
Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1½ per cent.; gold, 1¼ per cent.
Parcels at current price.
Note—Passengers to Soriano and Mercedes, will be taken from Fray Bentos by diligence, at the cost of the company.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.
The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco.
Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO
Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY,
Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and returns every Monday.

Fares since October 28, 1864.

CABIN.
Montevideo 8¾ pats. of 10 rls.
Concordia & Salto 16 "
Freight of cargo to Montevideo 4 pats per ton, do. ports in the Uruguay 8 do.
For 40 cubic feet or 80 arr. 10 reals.
Gold ¼ p %. Silver ½ %.
For further information, apply at the Agency office of
ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

SHIPPING LIST

OF
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.

FOR HAVRE.
The French ship 'Ille et Vilaine,' 3|3 L. I. I., 360 tons, Burigon, master.
Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Bacqué, & Co
French ship 'Fenelon,' 3|3 I.I., 1081 tons, Gonssiaume, master.
Consignees, Messrs. F. Cabirau.
The French ship 'St. Pierre' A.I., 775, Demalamare, master.
Consignees, Messrs. J Llavallol and Sons.
French ship 'Racine,' A.I., 467 tons, Grenier, master.
Consignees, Messrs. J Llavallol and Sons.
The French ship 'Bisson,' A.I. 355 tons, Ferret, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann and Co.
The French brig 'Splendide,' A.I. 189 tons, L. Buché, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Lengnick Scharff and Co.
The French brig 'Anna' A.I., 191 Goulven, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Chawst & Pillot

MARSEILLES.
The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyriess, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French ship 'Esperance,' A.I., 274 tons, Pepion, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallett.
French ship 'Alfreda,' A.I., 356 tons, Merentie, master.
Consignees, H. Peltrer & Co.
French ship 'Theresa' A.I., 321 tons, Aiguesvives, master.

FOR BORDEAUX.
The French ship 'Ernestine,' A.I., 277 tons, Hiriart, master.
Consignees, Sallano and Etchebarne,
The French ship 'Arnaud,' A I, 377 tons, Nadeau, master.
Consignees, G. C. Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

FOR ANTWERP
Norwegian ship 'Thrudvang,' A. I., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie.
Consignees, Messrs. Wm. Bertran.
Italian barque 'Sole,' A. I., 460 tons, G. B. Dodero, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Susini and Graza.
The Italian ship 'Mariana Maggio' A.I. 369 tons, Maggio, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Fratelli Piaggio.

ORDERS.
Dutch brig 'Diana,' 287 tons, Masdorp, master.
Consignees, Messrs. C. Desarnaud and Co.
For particulars please apply to
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX,
Ship Brokers,
47—Calle Cangallo—47.
o20 1m

For Boston.

The new first class national barque, Enrique, E. Orcutt master, has a large portion of her freight engaged, and will have quick despatch. For balance of freight please apply to the consignees, Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co., or Tay & Upton, Ship Brokers.

3..3p, f2

REMOVAL.

The Photographic Artists, Meeks and Kelsey, have removed their Establishment to 74 CALLE BELGRANO (over the 'Standard' office), where they have increased facilities for the manipulation of their art.

The immense business done at this establishment enables the proprietors to reduce their prices less than one-half their former rates, viz.:

Card pictures, per dozen in variety	$50
Half-a-dozen	30
Life-size portraits, with frame and glass complete	200

All intermediate sizes and styles in same proportion.

The above prices will continue for the space of six months only, and all those who desire portraits at *half-price*, will do well to improve this opportunity.

These artists have spared no expense in fitting up their new Establishment, and have procured large supplies of the best Photographic Chemicals, by which they are enabled to guarantee to all their portraits *perfect durability*.

We have three Solar Cameras in constant operation, and particular attention is directed to 'life-size portraits,' whether taken from life, or copied up from small pictures of deceased friends. To execute this class of work, requires years of practical experience, and is done *well at no other establishment*.

Expressing sincere thanks to our patrons for the generous patronage hitherto extended, a continuance of the same is most respectfully solicited.

MEEKS & KELSEY.
45 1m. j12

DR. DE JONGHS' LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

This Oil, the undeviating purity and uniform excellence of which are guaranteed by Dr. De Jongh's, of the Hague, the standard authority on the subject of Cod Liver Oil, is of so fine a quality, and its therapeutic is manifested with such certainty and efficacy, that the most distinguished members of the Faculty in all parts of the world now justly regard this celebrated preparation as incomparably superior to every other kind.

W. CRANWELL,
Pharmaceutist,
CALLE RIVADAVIA, No. 30.
153, 10p, j26

Mecklenburg Schwerin Consulate.

The office of the above Consulate has been duly opened in this city, at No. 181 calle Potosi. Office hours from 11 o'clock, a.m. to 3 p.m.

J. RUSCHWEYEH, Consul.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 25th, 1865.
3p, f4

Notice.

Two young Germans, who are acquainted with sheepfarming, desire situations on an estancia, English or other, where good treatment is given. Good references. Please address T. B., V. P., at the Standard office. 199..3p, f

University of Texas at San Antonio

Subscription to the "Standard"
$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ABUSES.

THE CLERKS.

The complaints which are sent to us against the Custom-house are so repeated, and we believe so well founded, that we find it our disagreeable duty at last to call attention to the matter. Our colleague, the 'Nacion,' may possibly find fault with us for censuring the Custom-house administration, as our remarks may be made the subject of another letter from some frightened bond-holder, but we cannot help this. Since none of our colleagues will take the matter up, we must. The whole commercial community of Buenos Ayres cries out against the Custom-house; it finds echo in the 'Standard.'

The complaints against the Custom-house are so numerous and so varied, that it is impossible to embody them all in one article; we purpose, therefore to proceed systematically, and take them up 'seriatim.' We begin with the clerks, not that we have personally any complaint to make against these gentlemen, models of official politeness, but that merchants are greatly inconvenienced at the late hours at which these gentlemen attend their office. The business of the port of Buenos Ayres has so rapidly increased within the last twelve months, that the Custom-house staff is utterly insufficient.

We are informed by a foreign merchant that the Custom-house clerks themselves, finding it absolutely impossible to despatch the business, within business hours, notified the Collector of Customs, Sr. Bilbao de la Vieja, of their willingness to attend their offices at 8 o'clock in the morning, instead of 11, provided their pay was proportionately increased, and that the Collector declined to accede to the request. Under these circumstances, the Custom-house clerks are, of course, exonerated from all blame, and the mercantile community have only to complain of the collector.

From 11 till 3 may afford ample time in the Government-house for the despatch of business, but in the Custom-house such fashionable hours are extremely inconvenient, and we think the Government ought to change them.

If the Custom-house were opened at seven o'clock each morning instead of eleven, we venture to say that we should hear of no more complaints, under the head of delays, and as at this time of the year the heat is so excessive in the middle of the day, it would not only be a convenience to the merchants, but to the clerks themselves, to open the Custom-house at seven o'clock every morning.

As to the extra pay to the clerks, we see nothing more reasonable. The salaries at present paid to the clerks are by no means extravagant, and if the clerks are willing to work a few hours extra, for the public convenience, most certainly they should receive extra pay.

The number of vessels arriving from Europe is daily increasing, our import and export trade is steadily augmenting, the Custom-house cannot be allowed to remain stationary.

We demand, therefore, in the name of the foreign commerce of Buenos Ayres the immediate attention of Government to this matter as the losses entailed by the present lazy system of Custom-house 'despatch' are almost incalculable.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

An Englishman from Dolores called to visit us yesterday he assures us that the crops down in that neighbourhood are in a splendid condition but that sheep are so numerous that estancieros are offering flocks of mestiza sheep 2nd class at $25 'al corte.' This partido is represented as one of the best for young men to settle in, as there are many very rich estancieros who would willingly give sheep on thirds to sober industrious men.

The branch railway from Moreno to Lobos is beginning to be discussed at the Government House, and as some of the wealthiest native estancieros reside in the neighborhood of Lobos, the proposed road we fully believe will be ultimately carried out. We are not clear, however, as to the amount of traffic, and doubt very much as to its being sufficient to justify the expense of a branch line. We would thank any of our subscribers in that locality to favor us with a few statistics.

The church in Moreno is fast approaching completion, and will be one of the prettiest in the country. Moreno as a town has lost much of its importance by the construction of the railway to Lujan, but nevertheless the farms, quintas and chacras are rapidly increasing, which is a good sign.

Mr. Rom's funeral oration over the tomb of Mr. Capdevilla, was both feeling and eloquent, and a just tribute to the memory of a man so long and honorably connected with the Bolsa. We regret that we have not room to publish it.

On Monday a funeral ceremony will take place in Lujan, for the repose of the heroes who perished defending Paysandú. The townspeople are all sympathisers with Leandro Gomez and his men.

Our colleague, the 'Nacion,' publishes a laughable letter from an indignant estanciero, attacking the Government for passing the last land law, and states that if the present occupiers of Government land are forced to buy or leave the land they live on, they will at once depart for the Pampas, and get land free gratis and for nothing, from Calfucurá.

Within the last few days we regret to say the entire family of a respected English gentleman in this city was poisoned. Luckily each and every member received timely medical aid, and they are all now comparatively out of danger; but they had a very narrow escape, and notwithstanding the most scrutinizing inquiry, the doctor has failed to discover when, how, or where the poison was taken. It is surmised, however, that it must have been in the meat which the servant brought from the market. We call attention to this lamentable accident, in order to inspire our readers with the greatest caution as to what they eat. Under the pretext of poisoning the dogs, the Chief of Police scatters poisoned meat through the city; last year this practice caused so many accidents and so much alarm, that it was hoped this year the hateful custom would be abolished; but nothing of the kind, on the contrary, the strychnine is more abundant this year than ever.

We have often and often appealed to the Government on this subject, and implored of the Executive to stop Mr. Cazon before half the city may be poisoned, but all our efforts have been unsuccessful. We think the only remedy left, therefore, is for a meeting to be at once called, and an anti-poisoning committee named, to wait on the President with a numerously-signed petition, praying of his Excellency the immediate abolition of this most dangerous of remedies. We are not disposed to think that any butcher would sell poisoned meat, but it is our duty to remark, that as almost every every street in town is infested with poisoned dogs, it is extremely dangerous for people to eat any Argentine pork, for we all know what pigs in this country are, and on what they feed. It may be beside the matter to observe, that in Europe or North America this poisoning trick could not be played, but in Buenos Ayres there seems to be no help for it, and although we live under a republican form of government the wishes of the people are rarely, if ever, consulted. But poison is a dangerous article, and no man is safe; very possibly, the next case of poisoning may occur in Mr. Cazon's own family. Before the realization of so sad a calamity, we beseech of Mr. Cazon to forbear, and rather let the dogs live than poison half the town. The old plan of draining the dogs by a policeman's club has been abolished, and strychnine introduced in its stead. We think the public has a right to complain of the change, and hope to see the 'vigilantes' return to the old system.

Lamela, who is well known in Buenos Ayres, it appears was taken prisoner by the Colorado troops some time since, and held in close confinement: he made his escape the other day with about eighty men, and is now prowling about the Banda Oriental doing great damage.

Yesterday the Chilian Minister was received with great formalities: as yet the object of his mission has not transpired, but it is generally believed that he comes to arrage the Patagonian frontier.

The Montevidean Government has passed a decree ratifying the loan negotiated in London by the Baron Mauá, and authorizing his Excellency to sign the bonds accordingly.

The news from Santa Fé, we regret to say, is of a most unpleasant nature: two estancias, belonging to Don Raymon and Don Pedro Arayá have been sacked, one of the owners has been badly wounded, and the other is in irons at Rosario. The estancias have been completely destroyed, as far as the stock is concerned, the horses and sheep have been lanced, and even the cocks and hens killed: the correspondent of the "Tribuna" goes so far as to say that even the women have been all violated. We cannot discover who the perpetrators of these outrageous acts were.

We regret to chronicle the atrocious murder of a rich Brazilian estanciero named Daniel Fardaudez, in the department of Durasno, by Basilio Munoz. It appears this ruffian raider marched up to the house of this unoffending man, and with the utmost *sang froid* then and there murdered Fernandez and all his family; the only pretext for this atrocity his being a Brazilian. We protest in the name of common humanity against sanction or countenance being given to the acts of this *assassin soldier*; the cowardly ruffian skulks off from meeting the enemy in fair open fight, and attacks private dwellings with an overwhelming force. Let not the Government of Montevideo attempt to say that such a ruffian is a Government officer. Why may we ask is not there a body of well mounted cavalry sent after this murderer. Some eleven thousand men are before Montevideo—why not despatch 500 men to catch this Munoz; if the fellow is not shot or hung at once he will murder half the unfortunate estancieros on the frontier.

The Sawyer family, the renowned Scotch bell-ringers have at last arrived: they will shortly appear at Colon. The Florentines will appear for the last time to night at Colon.

The foreign amateur racing society has most munificently subscribed two thousand dollars towards the building fund of the new church at Belgrano.

Yesterday it was currently rumoured through town that Baron Tamandare and the captain of the Spanish war vessel Wadras had fought a duel with swords; both parties it is said were badly wounded. As we heard this from a trustworthy source we have no doubt whatever of the fact.

The Rio de la Plata brought up yesterday morning 345 passengers; she went down again yesterday evening, but took no mails, and only passengers for the foreign vessels. When she was leaving Montevideo on Friday evening the captain was notified that he would not be permitted again to communicate with the shore. Vessels will be allowed to leave the port up to the 9th, but no papers or letters can be sent from here until this lamentable affair terminates. On the 10th, our private correspondent writes us, the Brazilians will commence bombarding. We have now to throw ourselves on the generosity of our fellow countrymen engaged in her Majesty's service, for news from Montevideo, and hope that whenever a gun boat leaves Montevideo for Buenos Ayres the latest despatches from the Standard office will find a place on board.

The steamer Newton left for Liverpool yesterday. She will not be allowed to anchor at Montevideo, but her pilot has permission to go ashore.

The cricket match, married versus single, came off on Thursday: it was one of those extraordinary games which baffle description: the game commenced at 11 o'clock a.m., and lasted until 7 o'clock p.m., when, as there were no signs of either party being beaten, and most of the players were becoming rather hungry, it was agreed to stop the game; some of the married men opposed this, and candles were ordered on the ground rather than give in, but ultimately both parties agreed to continue the game on some other occasion. Some idea can be formed of this never-to-be-forgotten game by the fact that one *single* made 82 runs in one innings.

The prayers for peace in Montevideo will take place in the Merced church to-day.

A youthful land surveyor named Miguel Rivero died from an apoplectic fit in the camp the other day.

MONTEVIDEO.

Standard Office, Montevideo,
February 3rd, 5:30 p.m.

Little doubt can now be entertained as to the intentions. The report so often repeated by the local papers and the belief so studiously instilled into the minds of the troops, that the Brazilians would not attack Montevideo after the severe *lesson* they received at Paysandú, appears to be belied by the presence of 12 or 14 men-of-war, and of several thousand men who have been landed in the vicinity of the town. As to the garrison, they seem full of confidence (the officers at least). The 'Reforma' of the 2nd gives the number of troops as amounting to 7,584 men, and asks, that if the taking Paysandú with its garrison of 600 men cost the Brazilians 2000, what it will cost them to take Montevideo with its 7,584? It is to be remarked that before the attack on Paysandú its garrison was stated to be as high as 1200 and was never made less than 800; perhaps the same game is being played here; we decidedly think that 7584 is an exaggerated amount; 60 pieces of cannon are also said to be in readiness to receive the enemy. People have been in momentary expectation of an intimation to surrender on the part of the Brazilians, but it is now said that no definite resolution will be taken by the enemy until the arrival of Mr. Paranhos, who is expected at the enemy's camp. The fortifications are still going on, but should the enemy attack them by sea and land, their great extent will render a great many men necessary in order to effectively defend them. The houses outside the lines are by this time almost all abandoned; the same happens with those situated near the entrenchments on the inside, that is to say on the line of fortifications that faces the country. As to the entrenchments that defend the streets running towards the bay in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house, people seem to think that they will not be attacked, and so remain in their houses. There appears to be a determination expressed of defending themselves from house to house in case the enemy should break through the fortifications; this plan if carried into effect would undoubtedly cause the most horrible confusion in the city, but we cannot look upon its realization as possible in the presence of the great number of foreign inhabitants; not only do the steamers leave crowded with passengers, but also every sailing vessel that departs from Montevideo carries its living freight. The forces of the enemy are variously estimated at from 6 to 11,000 men, but we believe that, whatever may be the relative amount of the besiegers and besieged, artillery will play so large a part in the affair as really to render it of minor importance whether the enemy or the garrison have a thousand or two men more or less.

What is most to be wondered at in the midst of all these preparations is the total ignorance of the foreign population as to what guarantees they are to expect for their lives and properties. We firmly believe that their situation if not better would have certainly been more clear and dignified if there had not been a single foreign minister resident in the place; as to the men-of-war they have it certainly in their power to knock the town about the ears of the authorities, in case they should think it proper, but this would be but poor satisfaction for the relatives of those who had lost their lives. We think that on this occasion the right of people to do what they like in their own houses has been respected to the utmost limit, so much so indeed that we may say that not only the right to "do what they like with their own," but even that of endangering their neighbour's property has been conceded.

In European states the amount of foreign population, compared with native, is so limited, that this rule offers comparatively slight inconvenience in practice, but in these countries the case is very different; in Montevideo, for instance, it does not appear quite reasonable to ignore the great numerical proportion of foreigners existing in the city, and to follow the same line of conduct as in Vienna, Berlin, or St. Petersburg, under similar circumstances. In former times, when steam communication did not exist and when emigration to foreign countries was almost entirely confined to the class of merchants, the case was very different, but it is well known that the vast majority of foreigners who come to these countries are really settlers, and to apply to them the same rules as to the merchants, who are supposed to have their goods locked up in their warehouses, and to possess the pecuniary facilities of removing themselves and theirs at a short notice, is, we think, neither sensible nor fair. Indeed, it would be better that it should be understood by people coming to these countries, that once here, they must consider themselves as natives, and look for no protection from their former governments, rather than induce them to confide in a support which, when the necessity for it comes, generally proves unavailable. In Montevideo at present there are probably from 20 to 30,000 foreigners, forming at least two thirds of the male population, and whose property is in as great, if not greater proportion, utterly ignorant of what is going to befall them, and totally dependant upon the agents of their respective Governments for their security, when there is not the slightest doubt that had they been accustomed to look only to themselves and their own efforts to protect their property and families, a crisis of this kind would not have found them unprepared. These are questions of great importance as concerns the future welfare of foreigners, and, indeed, also, as concerns the future good understanding between the native and European Governments. Difficulties have been continually recurring in the River Plate on this account since the time when Lavalle was besieged in Buenos Ayres by Rosas, and the French legion was formed, and if some new understanding is not come to based upon the exceptional situation in which these countries are placed as regards this matter, it will still be the fruitful cause of many disagreeable interruptions of friendly intercourse.

We will here mention another instance of the anomalous way in which the laws of protection are carried out. It is well known that, since the commencement of this revolution in the Oriental Republic, persons subject to serve in the National Guard of the capital have been in the habit of paying 'substitutes' to perform their duty; these 'substitutes' are, of course, foreigners, as every native capable of bearing arms is by the law obliged to serve. The pay of these men varies, according to the danger; some are now getting as high as four ounces per month, or 64 dollars: they receive part rations and part clothing also. Now this has become a business, and is looked upon and talked of as just as legitimate a way of gaining a livelihood as any other. The 'substitute' throws up his employment whenever he thinks proper, or demands an increase of pay according to the danger or inconvenience he may be put to; but the most curious part of the affair is, that after having thus served as a soldier, and for pay, if he has any dispute with the Government authorities he goes right off to his Minister and claims his aid and protection, which is generally granted him; but, at all events, he is never told that the fact of his having taken up arms voluntarily for pay, deprives him of the right of protection as a foreigner, and still less, that the taking up arms and laying them down again whenever he thinks proper, is not so moral an occupation as bricklaying or ditching. The foreigners who have most adopted this line of business are natives of Old Spain and Argentines. We have several times read in the local papers high praises of the patriotism of certain young men, who not only pay a 'substitute,' but at the moment of danger present themselves in person, thus making two National Guards out of one. Now it this, or is it not, taking a part in the political affairs of this country? Are these men fighting, or are they not, in favor of one and against another of the factions into which the country is divided? And, finally, are they entitled to protection from their ministers after so acting? And let it not be imagined that these are rare cases. The lists published in the papers by the commanders of corp of the National Guard will show that the number of these men is very considerable.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

ROSARIO.

The Pavon brings us the 'Cosmopolita' and 'Ferro-Carril' to the 2nd inst. The engrossing topic is the result of the late elections, which establishes the return of Sr. Oroño as Governor of Sta. Fé, in spite of the 5,000 fictitious votes of the opposition at San Lorenzo. The postponed elections in the city of Sta. Fé were to come off on the 2nd inst., promising a Government majority of ten to one. It was rumored that an invasion was on foot from the Buenos Ayrean frontier, Pascual Rosas marching with a band of gauchos from San Nicolas: his vanguard [10 men], under a Correntino named Correa, had already started. D. Manuel Bilbao, another South American 'martyr' (our readers understand what the word means), has arrived from Lima, *via* Chile, being expelled by the President of Peru for his ardent love of Liberty.

The news from the interior is not worse than usual. Mendoza (21st ult.), is being rebuilt: the Government-house, two schools, St. Domingo Church, are finished; the Matriz, Hospital, and Prison are progressing, and the Custom-house, barracks, bridge, convent, canal, and street pavement are somewhat advanced. It is intended this year also to build the San Francisco and Merced Churches, 2 bridges, and a breakwater. The law courts are represented as in great disorder.

In San Juan the Chamber was still [15th ult.] discussing the budget. The provincial collece is about to be handed over to the National Government. The reports from the mines improve: in this month Major Rickard will have all his machinery completed and ready to commence full play, which is anxiously expected, as the mines are said to want only a market for the metals and capital to work them properly. Sor. Zabalia offers his land at Caucete gratis for an emigrant colony.

The tyrant of San Luis has finished with poor Mr. Horney, the latter at last, 25th ult., submitting to pay the 4,000 silver dollars forced levy, which was declared a robbery by the unfortunate, but heroic Federal Judge, Sor. Olmedo. At the same time the Government paper generously offers its columns to discuss the nature and equity of the robbery. The Governor replies to the Emigration Committee of Rosario that he will favor their views to the utmost, but Mr. Horney's case will effectually prevent immigration to San Luis. The road to San Juan is progressing, but will require a canal of 15 leagues near Caucete to be fit for traffic.

Dates from Jujuy, 3d ult., and Salta, 5th ult., report those provinces quiet and going ahead.

The 'Libertad' of Catamarca, 21st ult., contains nothing, but the 'Norte' of Santiago dedicates its columns to Col. Octavian Navarro, whose name we have never before had the pleasure to hear.

The 'Liberal' of Tucuman, 15th ult., has a correspondence between the Governor and Bishop of Salta, who having slightly disagreed, the latter either from nervousness, or for change of air, removed to Tucuman. A committee of public works has been formed, of Messrs. José Padilla Davido O'Carroll and ex-Governor Father Campos. A brother of the above gentlemen (need we state his nationality?) Don Remigio O'Carroll, has been named with some others on a committee of Public Instruction in Santiago, showing that

this clan has attained some notoriety in the far north.

The 'Zonda' makes special mention of some mineral waters which have suddenly sprung up at Paso Camargo near San Juan, with a temperature of 25 degrees. A similar spring called Borbollon, welled up some time ago at Mendoza with a temparature of 200 centigrams. This discovery it is hoped will be of advantage to San Juan, where the 'Zonda' says ladies and gentlemen are in the daily habit of bathing in birthday costume.

—o—

CORDOBA.

We have the "Eco" to the 29th ult. After an excessive heat for several days a terrible hailstorm fell on the 28th ult., causing great destruction: the hailstones were "as large as oranges." The comet attracted general notice and was variously interpreted. Some alarm was caused by a new apothecary who had an assistant that could not distinguish between arsenic and magnesia. Six weddings are said to be on the "tapis," and politics being forgotten, the city of the Fathers is quiet and happy. The number of dogs was a nuisance, obliging people to go armed after dusk. The "Eco" has a very sensible article, advising the National Government that lawyers, astronomers, etc., were not so much in need as farmers, and instead of the new Lyceums, it behoved the Government to establish model farms, and schools for trades.

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RECEPTION OF THE CHILIAN MINISTER.

Yesterday his Excellency, Sr. Sastarria, the Chilian Minister, was received with all due formality at the Government House by President Mitre.

Sr. Sastarria made a short eloquent speech, to which the President replied, remarking that it was a fortunate coincidence that the new Minister was an intimate friend of his own.

A band of music played enlivening strains in the yard below, and the ceremony passed off with harmonious *eclat*.

THE PACIFIC MAILS

NEGOTIATIONS AT THE CHINCHAS.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE AT PUEBLA.

We have received via Chile the following files: 'Constitucional' of San Salvador (Central America), Dec. 1st., PanamaStar & Herald,' Dec. 25, 'Chalaco' of Lima, Jan 3rd, and 'Mercurio,' of Valparaiso Jan. 14th.

Advices from Central America are more peaceable. San Salvador is progressing under the administration of President Duenas, who is much occupied in cotton-planting: the export of cotton last year amounted to 1500 bales and will give this year about 25,000 bales. The great fair of San Miguel was held as usual on Nov. 21st. being attended by all the merchants of Central America. The Republic of Guatemala sent an envoy to the Government of Lima.

Venezuela is quiet and Marshal Falcon has been almost unanimously elected President of the Republic. In New Granada another revolution has broken out; on the 11th Dec. President Netto was driven out of Cartagena, and forced to abdicate, while Dr. Noguera was chosen President (pro tem). and the last elections annulled by the Chambers: after a few days order was restored.

A band of pirates under one Johnson Bradshaw having gone as passengers on board the mail-steamer (Salvador) to Belize attempted to seize the vessel, shewing letters of marque from the Southern States, but were overpowered, and 7 of the principal sent as prisoners to New-York, the rest escaping, after a deadly scuffle in which broken bottles were freely used.

The Mexican papers give a terrible description of the earthquake at Puebla on Oct. 4th at 1.56 a.m. which lasted 70 seconds. All the inhabitants rushed out of their beds, and the confusion was appalling, parents rushing frantically to rescue their children from the falling houses. The clocks stopped, the thermometer rose, and all was quiet again. The authorities were at once on the spot, digging out the sufferers from the ruins, and a corps of priests and doctors went about attending to the wounded. The number of sufferers is not yet known, nor the extent of the damage. The Augustinian convent is a complete wreck, one of the towers in its fall killed 4 horses. The calamity seems to have been general in the neighboring provinces: at Cordova it lasted 90 seconds and destroyed the French Hospital and other buildings; at Alcunzingo there were 17 persons killed or wounded, at Chalchicomula 20 killed, at Acatzingo 5 wounded At Paso Machado, Palmar, San Andres and Soledad there were no lives lost, but most of the houses tumbled or injured.

Admiral Parejas is still at the Chincha islands and the Peruvian difficulty remains pretty much in *statu quo*. On Dec. 25th at 7 p.m. the Chilian Secretary of Legation, Sor Centeno, embarked at Callao, in the San Carlos, with despatches from the South American Congress for the Admiral: he returned on the 27th, his mission being kept a strict secret. The war-steamer (Chilian) Tumbes left port same day to practise gunnery.

On Dec. 29th at 10 a.m. General Vivanco started in the national war-steamer Chalaco for the Chinchas, supposed to be the bearer of an *ultimatum* to the Spaniards, from the South American Congress. Next day the Congress of the Republic required the Cabinet to declare, within 5 hours, the purport of Vivanco's mission, to which the Ministry, replied that he was authorized to demand *the surrender of the islands* and a salute to the Peruvian flag from the Spanish admiral, in which case he might enter into negotiations. The Chalaco returned to Callao on January 2nd, 8 p.m. leaving Vivanco at the islands and bringing his aide-de-camp, Major Suarez, who at once took a special train for Lima, without even saluting the local authorities. Suarez reports that the Chalaco on nearing the Chinchas hoisted a white flag, the small Spanish vessels forming into line of battle. Admiral Parejas received Vivanco very politely, inviting him to dinner. The state of the negotiations is unknown, which caused quite a fer, ment among the populace of Lima. It is supposed that the the only point unsettled is about the Spanish fleet saluting the Peruvian flag.

On the 29th General Herran was received by President Pezet as Minister for the Republic of Guatemala, and very friendly speeches were exchanged The monitor Victoria was tried at Callao for the Peruvian Government. but found a great failure, only making 4½ miles an hour.

The steamer Peru struck on a rock near Isla and entered Valparaiso making water: all the Chilian volunteers returned home in her, having given up the crusade of Peru and the Chinchas Another accident occurred on the Santiago railway, near Titil, but particulars were not known.

The Peruvian papers mention a dreadful revolution in Bolivia, which resulted in the President of the Republic getting mortally wounded, and all the provincial towns joining in the revolt. It may be a subject for the moralist that only *three* states in South America (Chile, Argentine republic, and Venezuela) are at present enjoying peace, while Peru, New Granada, Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, and Montevideo are at war.

MARCELINO CAPDEVILLA.

One of the best known men in Buenos Ayres has passed from amongst us: Mr. Marcelino Capdevilla is dead. Few there are that enjoyed the acquaintance of this well known Bolsa official who will refuse to join with us in paying a passing tribute of respect to his memory. We do not purpose to write the biography of Mr. Capdevilla, but it would be ungenerous on our part to allow the demise of so distinguished an employee to pass unnoticed. Mr. Capdevilla was known to every merchant in B. Ayres, indeed his name was synonymous with paper dollar fluctuation; he was marker at the old 'Camoati' in the time of Rosas, from thence he ascended chalk in hand the platform of the old Bolsa, and here it was that first we made his acquaintance. When the new Bolsa was inaugurated, Mr. Marcelino Capdevilla again took his post. Long years of experience had tuned his ear to the voice, the shout of every broker, and when, as often occurred at the closing hour of the Bolsa, the roar and tumult of the brokers was at its height, and the noise so great that the prices bid were unintelligible to the casual observer, then was the full talent of the deceased called into play—deaf to everything save the price going, he marked down without an error every transaction, and then as the clock struck two, high, clear, and distinct above the roar of brokers would be heard the measured words of Don Marcelino announcing the last price. Dn. Marcelino knew more about the actual state of the market than all the brokers put together: he could tell in the morning within a dollar what ounces would close at, that day; he was a decided physiognomist, and could read with the precision of a child the countenance of every broker. He was particularly friendly to all who asked his opinion, and discoursed extensively on the scandalous state of the paper money, and the intrinsic value of gold. The umpire in every broker difference, he enjoyed a no insignificant influence on 'change. His great ambition was to detect mock sales which he discountenanced in the most open manner; he witnessed in his protracted Bolsa career the smash of many a broker, the fall of many a friend, but looked on with the same smiling stoicism as if nothing happened. When the bell tolled his labors were over. But the great bell has at last tolled too, and the Bolsa marker has gone after a rather tedious illness to render his accounts to another tribunal. Don Marcelino will long be remembered on 'change, by the sorrowing brokers amongst whom he for so many years associated.

GEN. POST OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC.

B. Ayres, January 31st, 1865.

The Minister of the interior has sent the following to the Director-general:

"The charges fixed by law [5, 10 & 15 cents,] are not represented by the sums in currency, one, two, and three papet dollars, recovered at the post-offices, for stamps. The difference causes a serious loss to the revenue, which is every day increasing with the business of the Correos, and some step must be taken to fulfil the legal tariff. The difference is also unjust, seeing that in the other provinces — than Buenos Ayres — the stamps are sold at their full value in silver, and a speculation has been begun between the riverine provinces, buying stamps at their reduced value in Buenos Ayres, and thus almost preventing the sale of them at the provincial branch-offices, which manifestly increased this evil.

Besides, the currency of Buenos Ayres is so fluctuating that the calculation of cents (specie) has become difficult, and the President now decrees that instead of the original tariff the charges shall be respectively 1¼, 2½, 3⅜ m|c. for postage-stamps. This rate is as near as possible to the value fixed by Congress, and convenient for official calculations. You will, therefore, order this decree to be carried out after its promulgation.

G. Rawson.

The public is therefore advised that from the 1st day of February all letters on postage or delivery at any of the post-offices shall pay as follows, in virtue of the law of September, 1862:

Letters [home or foreign] under ½oz., 5 cts., or 10 rls. m|c.

Do. under 1 oz., 10 cts., or 2½ m|c.

Do. under 1½ oz., 15 cts., or 3⅜ 6 rls.

Certified letters shall pay 25 cents, or 6¼ m|c., besides the postage.

Books, engravings, music, etc., 5 cents, or 1¼ m|c. per lb.

Newspapers free.

Letters delivered by carrier, besides postage, 5 cts.. or 1¼ m|c.

Postas, (couriers) shall charge 10 cts, or 2½ m|c. per league. besides 20 cts., or 5⅜, for the post-masters' certificate and the ordinary postage-stamp.

G. A. Posadas.

Let it be published.

G. Rawson.

ENGLISH LETTERS

Lying at the General Post Office, February 2nd, 1865.

Anne Bergin, H A Bethe, J Biewill, James Connell, Thomas Croker, J P Cruse, Felix Chéneau, H Davis, Edward Dillton, Joseph Elvin, C F Funck, Fredericksen Ludoi, H C Fuge, Capt Fordham, Thomas Ford, J H Gehrke, José Garay, G W Handcock, J Haddock, Ludwig Harmshon, Wilhelm Harms, George Hinrichs, J Jones, J Jauffmann, J Jouker, Leopold Lehmann, Guillaume. Emile Lhomme, Wm Liddbe, Patt Leyden, Ladermann, M N 100, John Martin, Nevil B Mortimer, L A Martiner, L A Martiner, J A Nilson, Thomas P Olliden, W Owen, Nonnan Peck, W Petersen, George Payne, Nathaniel Rogers, John Ross, Scharrenweber, Henry Stepleton, J N Stylair, John Scally, Thomas Tipper, George E Tillebrown, Mary A P Trolens, John A Vitt, John S Young.

ON 'CHANGE.

Feb. 4th, 1865.

Paper price of ounces, $418½.	
First price of patacons	26 25
Second	26 10
Last price	26 15

Cash sales, 241,207.

The Bolsa was was well attended to-day; crowds inside and outside. Nearly half a million of patacons were sold; the specie market ruled slightly weak, patacons fell 15 cents, but ran up 5 cents towards 2 o'clock; paper money, as usual, is in good demand, but gold rules easy.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING, 25th March, 1865.

FIRST RACE, 12 Noon.

Light Weight Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 125 lb.

SECOND RACE, 12¾, p.m.

Amateur Stakes—For native horses only. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Half round. Weight, 145 lb.

THIRD RACE, 1½ p.m.

Challenge Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Once and half round. Weight 140 lb.

FOURTH RACE, 3 p.m.

Trial Stakes—For all horses never having run at any public meeting. Entry, Six Hundred Dollars, with Six Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Weight, 145 lb.

FIFTH RACE, 3¾ p.m.

Criterion Stakes—For all horses. Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Four Thousand Dollarsadded. Once round. Weight, for age 3 years, 120 lb., 4 years 135, 5 years and aged 145.

SIXTH RACE, 4½ p.m.

Champion Stakes—For all horses. EntryFive Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Two rounds. Weight, 140 lbs.

SEVENTH RACE, 5 p.m.

Consolation Stakes—For beaten horses of the day. Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Two Thousand Dollars added. Once round. Catch weights.

Mares—Allowed 5 lb.

Winners, running the same distance, to carry extra weights, viz.:

Half-bred horses for once, 5lb: more than once, 8lb.

Native horses for once, 3lb: more than once 5lb.

Horses subsequently beaten are absolved from the above penalty.

Riders admitted on the terms of programme, 1st November, 1864.

Entries, to be made on the 13th of March, and Forfeits to be declared on or before the 20th of March next, at No. 7, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Horses may be run with or without plates.

English Jockey Costume to be strictly observed.

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"In brief, this Magazine is well-written, well-illustrated, and altogether well-conducted."—*Eddwes' Journal.*

"We do not know a better Family Magazine than this one."—*Taunton Courier.*

"Altogether, the Magazine wears a cheerful and prosperous aspect."—*Londonderry Standard.*

"This Magazine is invariably excellent."—*Brighton Gazette.*

"Remarkable for the unexceptionable character and general excellence of its contents."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

A few copies for sale at calle del Perú No. 45. 17 f 5 3p

Books and Stationery.

The undersigned will shortly announce the street and No. of his New Store to the Public of Buenos Ayres: meantime, he has on hand, and offers at a very low figure, a pretty good assortment of the above.

HENRY LOEDEL.

Calle del Perú No. 45.

15..3p f5.

Copying Ink.

A very superior article for sale at 45 Perú. 16..3p f5

Notice.

The house of Bertonnet, No. 50 calle San Martin, has lately received an assorted lot of Arms and other articles appertaining to their trade, namely:—

Fowling pieces, Breach loaders, single and Barrel.

Rifled Revolvers, small and large size, Pocket Revolvers, 6, 10, and 12 shots.

Montecristo rifles, 6 and 9 superior quality, Saloon Pistols, Duelling and for the Pocket. Swords assorted. All these articles are of the best make and quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

10..6p f5

Wanted.

Mr. Joseph Creevy, at present stopping on Mr. Fox's estancia, is requested to call and see Mr. Luis Sacone of Giles, on business of importance.

13..15 3d 1w

For Sale.

The stock and good-will of an English Confectioners' business; or to be given in partnership on payment of a part of the capital by some responsible party. Apply at Reconquista No. 51.

6..3p f5

Wanted.

A respectable young woman wants a situation as nurse or house-maid in an English family. Address C. R. Standard office. 11..3p f5

Nurse.

A Lady returning to England between April and May, and in want of an experienced Nurse, will find a suitable person by addressing C. R., Standard office. 85..6p f5

Butler and Cook.

A Frenchman recently arrived, who speaks only French and German, seeks engagement as butler or gardener, his wife acting as cook. Apply 72 calle Mexico. 3..4p f5

Situation Wanted.

By a young German, just arrived, and well recommended; speaks a little English and Spanish; would prefer a situation in the mercantile line, but would accept any occupation, even in the camp, taking care of sheep, or of the books and correspondence of an estancia. Information given at calle Maypú No. 19. 9..3p f5

Wanted.

A Chamber-maid that understands sewing and ironing, in the calle Corrientes No. 89. She must be Irish or German. Good wages given.

5..6p f5

Wanted.

The flockmasters of the Banda Oriental to know, that the English Store in Montevideo, with its immense stocks, supply comestibles, and bebidas of a better quality and at a less price than any other firm in the city. Montevideo, 33 and 35 Calle 25 de Agosto.

NEWNHAM & CO., Proprietors.

121 1m. j19.

Wanted Medianoros.

Required two Medianeros for the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situate in the Department of Gualeguaychú.

Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defesa.

145..1m j.22

For Sale.

In the partido Matanzas three flocks of sheep (about 6000) with houses, corales, chacras. &c.; also a troop of horses and mares. For further particulars apply at this office 39.

14..f5 12p d 7p w

For Sale,

From 1500 to 2000 sheep in the partido de San Fernando, distant 10 leagues from the railway station, with or without camp, corrales, and galpones. There are also some good fields fenced in for grazing horses and cows, &c.

For further particulars apply at No. 44 Calle Potosi, or at San Fernando railway station to P. K. 194..6p, f1

The Quinta del Sar,

Opposite Palermito, is to be sold by fractions.

The proximity of this quinta, its beautiful situation ought to attract the attention of families and of all who want a country place near town.

Apply for the fraction belonging to Mrs. M. Chapeaurouge, in the absence of her husband to his brother, Mr. Ch. de Chapeaurouge, Calle Tacuari No. 81. All desirable facilities will be given.

204..1m,f 1

On Sale.

On sale for $160,000, a fine Quinta, five squares before the 11 Setiembre. Good buildings with seven rooms, flowers, fruit trees, etc.

Houses—Calles Chacabuco, Montevideo, S. Martin, Piedad, Reconquista, 25 de Mayo, Buen Orden, Parque, Suipacha, Independencia, Arenales, Rivadavia, Florida, Plaza del Retiro, Paseo Julio, &c., of different dimensions and prices.

A Quinta in Barracas with all commodities, very suitable for a rich English family.

A Chacra 14 squares, with houses, alfalfares, &c., in the bajo de San Francisco.

1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chacra.

1 League of good camp in the partido de Navarro will be sold cheap.

An Estancia 39 square leagues, another one 2¼, province de Cordova.

Two Estancias in Rojas, 3 leagues.

Right to 39 or 40 leagues of the best camps in Junin.

An Estancia 3 l. Guardia del Monte. Good large camps 4 l. from Baradero.

Various lots in Villa de Mercedés. 22 leagues in Santa Fé.

Money given, with guarantee of public stocks.

629,000$ are to be given on mortgage.

Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.

d1, X.

For Sale,

In the Partido Matanzas three flocks of sheep (about 6000) with houses, corales, chacras, &c.; also a troop of horses and mares. For further particulars apply at this office. 39..1m d&w j10

Various leagues of camp situated [illegible] partidos of Pila Marchiquita and [illegible] price from $600 to $2000 m|c yearly 100 square squares. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida.

12, dx

Splendid Business.

To be sold an Estancia on the banks of "Mocoreta" in Corrientes, 30 leagues from Concordia, of the following dimensions: 1¼ league in fee simple and ¼ league of Bañada. The land has the best grass, both for cattle and sheep, and sheep, and has a fine estancia brick house with a tile roof, 4 rooms, best doors and windows, ranchos for peons, galpon for horses and sheep, 17 yards wide by 30 deep. Good corrals of Ñandubay posts and a fine chacra. Also 300 cows, 3000 sheep, horses, &c. Parties can leave Buenos Ayres for Concordia take the diligence there and arrive at the place in 2½ days. For further particulars at No. 163 calle San Martin. 166..j27 15p

REMATE.

POR

MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En en la casa de comercio de los Sres. P. E. Hartempels é hijos Calle Ssn Martin No. 154

Para los ferreteros almaceneros y pintor

El Jueves 9 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y condiciones que se estipularán los articulos siguientes.

147 cajones porcelana conteniendo soperas fuentes ondas y estendidas, vialas y redondas tazas de café y de al muerso fruteras, teras, cafeteras, ozucareras, lecheras, juegos de lavatorio de café y de mesa 36 cajones platos da 8 pulgadas 11 cajones platos de postre, 4 cajones vasos grandes, 160 docenas canastos, de difernntes tamaños 20 docenas valdes estañados, 10 fardos lona de ripia No.1 á 4 20 id de Brin id 7000 bolsas ara harena galletas &c. 360 pras arpillera 210 rollos cabos cabos de Rusia de patente 100 arrobas cola, pinturas claras, lavatorios de lata, aceite de linaza. chapas de sin, balanza decimales y muchos articulos yue estarán á la vista.

8..x. j4.

REMATE

POR

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa Calle Potosí No.70

De ocho cajones objetos de fantasia perfumadores de la afamada fabrica de los Sres John Gorneli & Co· perfumistas de S. M.

Aplicables para el proximo Carnaval

El Martes 7 de Febrero á las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de vender sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

Ocho cajones perfumes Ingleses en diversidad de formas como Pomos con esquisita agua de olor, los cuales á las mismas presion despiden un liquido pagante que usan por la Sras en Europa para los Sr. Opera y de mas reuniones. Pantufas carteras, frascos de agua de colonia en imitacion perfecta pormanhes, guantes de cabretillas imitacion, é infinidad de articulos propios para Obsequiar y engañar en los dias del Carnaval ó en las noches de mascaras.

Al mismo tiempo

Un cajon de libros Inpresos en Castellano Obras muchas de ellas de utilidad como gramaticas. geograñas. Diccionario &c. Novelas, historias viages y algunas sobre ciencias y artes.

202..x-f.1

POR EL MISMO.

En la casa habitacion, calle Paraná número 253, por ausentarse del pais.

El miercoles 8 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, todos los muebles y demas menaje de dicha casa á saber:

Sala—Un piano de buenas voces, cuadrilongo, un sofá foro de crin de caoba, 12 sillas asiento de esterilla con 2 de brazo, un confidente foro de marroquin, una mesa del centro con marmol, un espejo marco dorado, dos vistas una de Buenos Aires y otra de Montevideo, una idem del palco de las carreras de Belgrano en el acto de correr los caballos, alfombrado, cortinado, y demas adornos.

Dormitorio—Una cama de fierro, un lavatorio de caoba con marmol y utiles de porcelana, una mesa de luz, 6 sillas asiento de esterilla, alfombrado cortinado y demas adornos.

Comedor—Una mesa para 12 personas, 2 rinconerns, 6 sillas asiento de esterilla, 1 ropero de caoba, loza, cristales y demas útiles de ese departamento.

Patio y jardin—40 tinas, valdes y macetas con plantas como rosas de varios colores, jazmines de los Alpes, lde de Chile y otras plantas, un canario, 2 palomas franceses, pescuezo negro y otros objetos que estarán á la vista.

2 x f3

POR EL MISMO.

En su casa calle Potosí número 70.

De cuatro carruages y 16 caballos de tiro. El lunes 6 de febrero á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

Una berlina en muy buen estado, tres breks ingleses, 16 caballos todos de tiro para carruages y algunos para tilbury, sillas para montar á caballo, hombres y señoras, 2 pares de guarniciones en regular uso. 197..x f1p

...RIO DE LA PLATA.

...Insurance and Saving Fund Association,
...authorised by National Bonds at 6 per ...consolidated. For the formation ...Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. ...authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

Government Delegate.
Sr. Dn. José M. Cantilo.

Managing Committee.
Sr. Dn. Mariano Miró, President
,, Eduardo Lumb, Vocal
,, Enrique Ochoa
,, Pedro Holterhoff.
,, José Martinez de Hoz.

Consulting Committee
Dn. Mariano Cabal
,, Jorge Temporley
,, Ambrosio P. Lezica
,, Hugo Bunge
,, Luis Carrére de la casa Apestegui, hmos.

Director General.
Sor. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno.

Inspector General in the Argentine and Oriental Republics.
Señor Dn. Jorge Perey.

Residence—118 Calle Piedad (2d altos).
Bankers—The Provincial Bank.
Condition on the 31st Dec. 1864.
Capital subscribed, 501,550 hard dollars
Number of Policies, 395.
Bonds purchased, 37,000 hard dollars.

The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers, 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, without loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with mere compound interest.

In the first form the Insured party has a right to:

1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased by the capitals received by the Company.
2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections.
3. To a proportionate share of the Capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions.
4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

In the second form the Insured claims:

1. Compound Interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association.
2. A proportionate share of the Interest due on the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers.
3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares.
4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by inversion of funds.

Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

So marvellous are the benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deparcieux, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds; that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora," that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:

100 Silver Dollars annually, with loss of Capital through the death of the Insured.

		In 5 years.	In 10 years.	In 15 years.	In 20 years.	In 25 years.
On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year		1200	4350	9800	21500	50000
Do	1 year to 2	990	3340	8270	18480	39500
Do	2 ,, to 3	950	3230	7970	17470	37500
Do	3 ,, to 4	950	3130	7870	17080	36500
Do	4 ,, to 15	950	3030	7770	17000	36000
Do	15 ,, to 20	950	3030	7770	18000	35800
Do of a person from	20 ,, to 30	950	3030	7870	18100	36000
Do	30 ,, to 40	950	3030	7970	18200	36500
Do	40 ,, to 50	950	3240	8270	18480	39500

100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event, will obtain:—

		In 5 years.	In 10 years.	In 15 years.	In 20 years.	In 25 years.
On the head of a child from 1 day to 1 year		1050	3750	8600	18500	43000
Do	1 year to 2	870	2950	7300	16000	37000
Do	2 ,, to 3	840	2850	7100	15100	35000
Do	3 ,, to 4	840	2750	7000	14900	34000
Do	4 ,, to 15	840	2650	6800	14800	33000
Do	15 ,, to 20	840	2650	6800	15000	33000
Do of a person from	20 ,, to 30	840	2650	6900	15200	33500
Do	30 ,, to 40	840	2750	7000	15400	34000
Do	40 ,, to 50	870	2850	7100	16000	35000

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

Pp. Mauá and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p%) per annum, which is liquidated ever six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd ,, ...£25.
3rd ,, ...£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd ,, ...£45.
3rd ,, ...£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The PARANA will leave Buenos Ayres on the 3d of FEBRUARY next.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched with cargo and passengers at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janiero, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

	Tons Register.	Captain.
NEWTON	.. 1171	.. Peel.
PTOLEMY	.. 1171	.. Bennett.
HALLEY	.. 1525	.. Kidd.
KEPLER	.. 1499	.. Carroll.
MEMNON	.. 1209	.. Johnson.
HERSCHEL	.. 1543	.. Middleton.
GALILEO	.. 1525	.. Russell.

Cargo and specie will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers, and carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Parcels and specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the agent's office up to Three o'Clock on the day of sailing.

The NEWTON, 1,171 tons register, Captain Peel, is now in port, and ready to receive cargo, and will be despatched on SATURDAY, 4th FEBUARY, 1865.

Apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, and in Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
Calle San Martin, No. 56.
168—6p. j 27

NEWS FROM EUROPE!

The Undersigned, having just received from Europe a new and extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass Goods, respectfully invite the public to call at

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

CHINA EARTHENWARE & GLASS STORE,

CORNER OF DEFENSA AND POTOSI,

And inspect their stock of

Dinner Sets for 12 persons.
Do. do. for 18 do.
Do. do. for 24 do.
Tea and Coffee Sets, complete.

Toilet sets of all sorts; besides their large collection of common and fancy articles.

As these goods will be sold cheaply to make room for others now on the road, this is a good opportunity for familes to supply themselves with all they may require for household purposes.

WILLIAM FERGUSON & CO.

195 1m, j1

Fire.

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayes and the *River Plate*,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1. 1m

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the cel brated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1861.
j5.1m JOHN BEST & BROS.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received,

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

EDUCATION.

A Lady, lately arrived from Europe, accustomed to tuition for many years, and now living at a quinta in a healththy situation, near town, receives a limited number of boarders at her house.

The classes comprehend the following:—

French, English, German, History, Ancient and Modern, Geography, Arithmetic, Music and Drawing.

Medical attendance and books charged to parents. An iron bedstead, washstand, linen, &c., to be provided by parents.

Reference to Dr. Leslie.
250 1 m j 3

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

JUST RECEIVED ex "THYRA" & "PARAGUAY,"

An immense assortment of Men's and Boys'

READY MADE CLOTHING

Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.

T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
n 6 x

J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

Grocers and Dapeyr
CHASCOMUS.

Just received an assortment of Dress Goods suitable for the present season. Gentlemen's Ready Made Summer Clothing, Children's English Boots and Shoes, &c.

Superior Teas, Coffee, Sugar &c.

Fresh supplies every week by Rummel's Southern Express Waggon.
2m w n30

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb
Table d'Hote on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

TAY AND UPTON,

Ship-Brokers,
39—CALLE RECONQUISTA—39
BUENOS AYRES,
HENRY TAY.
EDWIN UPTON.
64 1m, j12

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

COLEGIO DE SANTA LUCIA.

Director—Mr. PONGERARD, of the University College of London.

First-rate Commercial education.

Nothing but French and English spoken.

N.B.—Spacious grounds and beautiful quinta, at the foot of the Calle Buen Orden hill, in view of the English Hospital.
16 x j5

"THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE,"

A Monthly Periodical of History, Sciences, Arts and Literature, 1865.

Subscriptions received at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, and at the "Standard" office, Calle Belgrano.

Monthly subscription $15 currency, or $160 yearly.
124 d21, x

To Shipmasters and Others.

On sale at the French Bazaar, 44—Calle de la FLORIDA—44 Double China, stroug Glassware, Cutlery, etc., for mess and kitchen use.

Mess and Dining Rooms supplied.

All these goods are imported direct from the makers and manufactured expressly for ships' purposes.
155 FIXED PRICES d28,x

Atkinson's Perfumery.

Notice is hereby given that a German import house has introduced a fraudulent imitation of the extracts and Eau de Cologne of these celebrated manufacturers, and the undersigned being the agent in this market of Messrs J. and E. Atkinson, thinks it his duty to guard the public against this fraud.

The perfumery consigned to the undersigned by Messrs. J. and E. Atkinson, bears a label with the name of

"L. J. ISAAC."
29 1m. j6

The Nacional Steamer
"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."
Passengers only,

Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) for San Pedro every Wednesday and Saturday, in connexion with the Northern Railroad.

Special trains will leave the station 25 Mayo at 10 a.m., on the days above mentioned, for the conveyance of passengers, luggage and parcels free of additional charge.

FARES.

Cabin.		Steerage.	
Zarate	$4	Zarate	$2
Baradero	$6	Baradero	$4
San Pedro	$8	San Pedro	$4

This steamer will leave San Pedro and Baradero every Monday and Thursday at 4 in the afternoon, arriving in Buenos Ayres by the half-past seven train on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Parcels only received the day before sailing up to 5 o'clock p.m. For further particulars apply at the Agency,
HENRY DOWSE,
Calle Cuyo No. 1.
65 d 15

To Carpenters and Builders.

Just arrived, a choice lot of fine Lumber, inch boards and 2 inch plank, all clear stuff and entirely free from knots. It will be sold in small quantities and for cash only. Samples seen at the Hardware Store, No. 265, calle Rivadavia, corner of Suipacha.
198..6p,f

Sheep for Sale in Entre Rios.

For sale from 2 to 2500 st Mestiza Sheep in Entre Rios, Departamento de Gualeguaychú. The wool can be seen at Mr. Luis Sempken's Barraca Defensa. Apply 25 and 27 Calle Denfensa
146..1m j,22

3000 Good Sheep on Terms.

An English Estanciero close to Gualeguaychu in Entre Rios, is desirous of taking 3000 good sheep on terms; the owner of the sheep can also live on the place and with the family. Best of references given and required. This is an excellent chance for a beginner who wishes to learn sheep-farming without losing time. Address A. B., care of Don Juan McDougall, H.B.M. Consul, Gualeguaychu. 196..6p. f1

Notice.

We beg leave to notify to the mercantile community that we have opened a house in this city under the style of Heyworth & Co., as General Commission Merchants, and that the business will be carried on *pro. tem.* by Mr. Balman, at No. 85 Calle Reconquista.

HEYWORTH, PEARCE & BALMAN,
of Liverpool.
B. Ayres, Jan. 11, 1865.
142..x j22

67 Calle San Martin (altos),
Front of the Bolsa.

Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mortgages, &c.

D. Alejandro Cornac, exchange broker, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at No. 67 (altos) calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, mortgages &c,

Office hours from 9 in the morning, until 4 in the evening. n30 m

English Butcher's Shop.

A large supply of fine fresh Beef brought in from the camp every morning, for families and shipping, at $15 per arrobe.

Vegetables, Fish, Fowl, etc., of the best kind always on hand.

Apply at the store, 106 calle Mayo.
188,..6p,j31

Rams—Rams—Rams.

The undersigned, in calling attention to his large and superior stock of Rams and Breeding Sheep, begs to inform his Friends in the Camp that he has on hands a splendid collection of animals, from Three Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars, rep., and is confident that each in its class will compete with anything in the provin e.

In the "Rambouillet type" will be found some fine specimens of the pure blood, besides crossings from the "Merino," possessing the size, shape, and length of staple for which this class is so much admired.

In the "Negrettes" he has also some beautiful animals of pure blood, as like wise the "Negrette" drawn from the fine Merino," a "Cria" remarkable for compact shape and close heavy wool.

In addition to the above he wishes to draw especial attention to his celebrated Argentine breed, between the "Rambouillet" and "Negrette Ewe," and which, after seven years' experience, he can fully recommend as combining ease and shape with length and weight of wool—qualities so anxiously looked for by all experienced sheep-farmers, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of this class. In buying the above in half three-quarter, and pure blood, already acclimatised, there is an immense advantage, as Rams reared in this country are not so delicate and withstand the winter better than imported animals, besides being sold much cheaper, and only requiring ordinary care.

He can likewise supply the above classes in Ewes, either picked or by the hundred, and wishes to remark that all have been in prime condition throughout the past summer.

PATRICK BOOKEY.

Santa Catalina, July 1, 1861.

N.B.—Santa Catalina is situated five leagues south of Buenos Ayres, seven leagues from Moreno, fifteen from Lujan, and eight from Canuelas; or application can also be made at 66 Piedad, or 268 Bolivar 3 m j 22

INCIADORE'S AGENCIA DE LAS MENSAGERIAS CORREOS NACIONALES.

For Cordoba, Santiago, Tucuman, Salto, Jujuy, Catamarca, San Geronimo, Villanueva, Rio Cuarto, San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan.

Merchants and Passengers for the Provinces will please take notice that the Agency for the above Diligences has been removed frow 127 Calle 25 de Mayo, to the Steamboat Agency, No. 1 Calle Cuyo, and that in future Tickets for the Diligences that start from Rosario can be obtained there. Encomiendas, &c., will be received up to 6 o'clock the evening before the sailing of the steamers for Rosario, and all parcels from the Provinces will be delivered at No. 1, Calle Cuyo.

Buenos Ayres, January 17, 1865.

The following Parcels are on hand and the owners are requested to call for them, viz.:

Lynch & Yturburu, Federacio Olivencia, (2) Priora de las Catalinas, Manuel Ocampo, Mariano Molino, Benjamin Villegas, Luciano Augier, Marcos Paz, Santiago Zurrain & Co., Juan Robbio, Domingo Cordoba.
117..j18,1m HENRY DOWSE.

Money.

Any quantity is immediately given on mortgage. Office 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa. 182..6p j31

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.

Cercos de hierro para rodeos, potreros corrales, chacras etc.

Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.

Mojones de hierro.

Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.

Piletas de hiero batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.

Maquinas de estirar alambre.

Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

GRAND TOBACCO EMPORIUM.

Snuff, Cigars, and Pipe Tobacco, From the French Imperial Manufactory.

In order to put a stop to the constant imitations of French tobacco, it has been decided to establish legitimate agencies in all foreign countries, official deposits duly authenticated of all articles made in the French Imperial manufactories. To this end arrangements have been made with Sres. Mateo Petit and Co., of Bordeaux, to act as agents for the Argentine and Uruguay Republics, who have recently opened their offices in Buenos Ayres at No. 120½ Calle San Martin, which said agency will be under the direction and management of MR. FREDERICK PAULLIER.

The following is a list of the articles from the Imperial manufactories, which are on sale at the above-mentioned official deposit.

Superior French Snuff,
Virginie, Virginie haut gout,
Virginia and Amersfoort at 11f. 50c. per kilo,
Snuff, best quality, 9frc. 50c. per kilo
Pipe Tobacco, best Maryland,
Levant Latakia varinas, 11fr. 50c.
Tobacco, 1st class 9fr. 50c.
French Cigars 005 in France, 5 per cent.
Do 010 ,, 10 ,,
Do 015 ,, 18 ,,

All tobacco will be sold in packets of 50, 100, 200, and 500 grams.

French Cigars, those 005 in packages of 12 and 24, and those 010 and 015 cs. in packages or boxes.

Sales made wholesale and retail for cash.

FREDERICK PAULLIER.
120½ Calle San Martin.
Buenos Ayres.
127..1m, j21

Mestizas Finas.

For Sale, at the "Estancia de los Ingleses, in the Partido de Ajo, from 10 to 12,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, "al corte," in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. John Best & Bros., Calle Rivadavia 92, or to Messrs. Gibson Brothers, at said Estancia. 135..1m, j21

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